

As the period for holding our annual elections is rapidly approaching, allow one who has been for many years an active participant in the political struggles of our State, to address you a few considerations upon the nature of the approaching contest. The coming elections present a new era in the political history of North Carolina. By the provisions of our amended Constitution, the order of electing the Governor of this State has been changed, and it now devolves on the People, in place of the Legislature. This circumstance, is of itself well calculated to arrest the attention of every Republican; for, in proportion as the elective franchise, becomes more extended, in the same proportion should it increase the vigilance and circumspection of the People, in its exercise. There are two candidates now before you, for the important office of Governor, namely Richard D. Spaight, the present Governor, and Edward B. Dudley. The former is the candidate of the Republican Party. The latter the candidate of the New Whig Party, which is composed of old Federalists, United States Bank men, Clay men, and Nullifiers. I am aware that the Whigs have tried many devices to break down the barriers which long and well defined party distinctions have erected: they at one time cry "no party" at another they assume to themselves the ancient and honorable title of "Republican Whigs;" again, they say—we are Jackson men. But my fellow-citizens, be not deceived by such hollow and empty professions, and such uncandid pretensions: "By their fruit, ye shall know them." Ask yourselves (when such positions are attempted to be practised on you) this question; on which side were these men acting in 1834, when the Bank of the United States attempted to break down the administration of Andrew Jackson, and ruin the credit and business of the country; take for instance the man that the Whigs have nominated for Governor: I mean Edward B. Dudley, was he for or against the Bank of the United States? Or was he for the people's President Andrew Jackson. The fact is as notorious as far as he is known, that he was in favour of the Bank, and against Jackson; he was and is a Bank Director; he was and is an opponent of PRESIDENT JACKSON; he was emphatically against the people, and for the Bank. Now let us enquire, on which side Richard D. Spaight was at that time, he was opposed to the Bank, and in favor of President Jackson's administration; he was for the People and against the power, patronage and money of this British King. It is no doubt fresh in the memory of all that I address, that the Bank having secured a majority in the United States Senate, attempted through its instruments in that body, to affix a brand of infamy to the character of a man who has performed more patriotic services for you in common with the people of this great and glorious Republic, than any man now living, a man who had periled life, honor, and all that is dear to man, for his country; I need not tell you that that man was Andrew Jackson. The plan devised was a set of resolutions which the Senate adopted, declaring that he had violated the constitution and laws of the United States, in removing the Public Deposits from the Bank of the United States. In vain did this aged and venerable patriot, who had suffered so much, and performed so many glorious deeds for his country, protest against this unjust sentence of the Senate; they turned a deaf ear to his remonstrance and to their lasting disgrace, refused him the CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF REMONSTRANCE. From the Tyranny and injustice of the Senate, he appealed to the justice and magnanimity of the people of the United States: to that people whose soil he had defended from an invading foe, and whose liberties he was striving to defend from the corrupting influence of Foreign Gold. The appeal was not in vain. The people came to the rescue, and to their eternal honor, be it said, that the Republicans of North Carolina were foremost in this noble work. Their State representatives, Messrs. Brown and Mangum were divided on this measure, the former stood by the President of the People; Mr. Mangum joined the Bank Party in condemning him. The People of North Carolina through their Legislature sustained Bedford Brown, and re-elected him; the same People, through the same Legislature condemned Willie P. Mangum, and instructed him to vote to expunge those disgraceful and unjust resolutions from the Journals of the Senate—both the candidates for Governor, Richard D. Spaight and E. B. Dudley.

lected? To see the man who has betrayed your confidence, and contemned your will rewarded by a re-election? If so, vote for those who are trying to induce you to believe that national politics ought not to be taken into consideration in our State elections. To show you the insincerity of this doctrine, you have but to look into their practices, do they vote for men who are opposed to them in politics? No, they stick together as one man, and if by chance they deceive one plain Republican, into the belief which they preach, but do not practice, they laugh at his credulity.

But if you would still see the cause of the People prosper, if you are determined to support the Republican doctrine, that man is competent to self-government, and that the People are rightfully the true source of all political power; vote for those who are not only Republicans in profession, but in practice! Ask yourselves to what party the candidates who solicit your votes, have always belonged? Who they have acted with, and then you will be enabled to judge which are for, or against you. Trust no man, as you value the blessings of civil liberty, and free vote, who joined the Bank Faction of 1834. It has a party, boded more ill to the people of the United States than every other party combined, it has struck at the integrity of public men, by the means of its gold, it yet lives, and without ceaseless vigilance on the part of the people, may yet triumph over their liberties.

AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER, &c.
NATHANIEL MACON.—This venerable man and long-tried republican, has been announced as a candidate for elector by the republicans of North Carolina, upon the ticket friendly to the election of Martin Van Buren. John Randolph was wont to look up to Mr. Macon as his great guide in politics, and to speak of him as the most honest politician he had ever known. Indeed, during a long public life, such was the single-mindedness, manliness, and consistency of Mr. Macon's course, that he commanded the respect and esteem of all parties; and those whose political opinions differed from his, never for a moment questioned his purity of purpose. Mr. M. was for a number of years in the Senate of the United States with Mr. Van Buren. From the most intimate knowledge of Mr. Van Buren's public and private life, he is in all respects qualified to judge of his fitness for the Presidency, and he gives him his zealous support. The good opinions of such a man as Nathaniel Macon are well worth possessing, and are calculated to inspire confidence, and assure (if farther assurance were necessary) our democratic friends, that they are in the right.—New York Times.

GEN. SPEIGHT.

Several of the North Carolina papers have reported that this gentleman was an applicant to the President for office. The Raleigh Star designates the object of Gen. Speight's ambition to be "a petty Collectorship of the Customs," and adds— "How long will the people of this State continue to place in Congress men who are looking to the throne instead of their constituents, who are striving to please the President, with a view to some petty office, instead of devoting their energies and talents to advance the prosperity, interest and respectability of North Carolina?" Now, the truth is, Gen. Speight never asked any appointment, great or small, from the President, directly or indirectly. His course in Congress, and the confidence again and again reposed in him by his constituents, sufficiently refute the charge that he does not look to his constituents. He has looked to them, and they have honored him in every instance, and he has deserved it by his fidelity.—We would ask the Raleigh Star whether he would have Gen. Speight look to his constituents as does Mr. Willie P. Mangum? Would he have Gen. Speight to rise in his place in the House, with resolutions solemnly voted by a majority of his constituents, and spurn them as unworthy of his consideration? Let Mr. Mangum's course in regard to the act of instruction, passed by both branches of the body electing him, explain the sense in which he, and the party of which the Star is the organ, respect constituents.—Globe.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FROM FLORIDA.

SAVANNAH, July 28.
By the steam packet John Stoney, Captain Freeland, arrived yesterday, from Gary's Ferry via Jacksonville and St. Marys, we learn the following particulars of an action between a body of Indians and Capt. Ashby's command in which, we regret to learn, that Capt. A. was wounded, and Dr. Wightman also wounded. It is, we learn, still very sickly at Gary's Ferry and Fort Drane.—Fort D. and Micanopy are completely invaded. We would rejoice to see a body of volunteers proceed to the relief of Fort Drane, where, we understand, the officers and men are, more or less, enfeebled by sickness. The day on which the action took place we are unable to state, as our informant is unadvised.—We are gratified to find that Col. Hallowes who was recently wounded by the Indians, is completely out of danger, and has arrived here to the relief of his numerous friends. We subjoin the following: As the escort under Capt. Ashby, who had been engaged in evacuating Fort Drane was proceeding to Micanopy, and had arrived within a mile of the latter place, it was attacked by a party of Indians, supposed to number from 150 to 200, who kept up a brisk and constant fire upon the 50 men composing the escort for upwards of an hour, when the Indians retired. The firing was heard at Micanopy, and a detachment under Lieut. Temple was sent out to reinforce Captain Ashby, and arrived on the ground just as

the Indians had commenced a second attack which they did as long as they saw the train keep in motion. One baggage wagon was captured by the Indians after killing the horses. None of the whites were killed—14 wounded—among whom is Capt. Ashby, dangerously, and Dr. Wightman, severely in the neck. The evacuation of Fort Drane is now suspended, and the Indians have complete possession of the country between Micanopy and Fort Drane.

MOVEMENT OF U. S. TROOPS UPON TEXAS.

The Washington Globe of this morning says: "Official despatches from Gen. Gaines, dated Camp Sabine, June 28, 1836, communicate the intelligence that the Mexican army at Matamoros, under General Urrea, had been reinforced to the number of 7,000 men, and was, on the 18th of June, on its march, and rapidly advancing towards Guadalupe Victoria, and the head quarters of the Texian army. The motto to which the Mexican army were sworn, was extermination to the Sabine, or death." Before receiving this intelligence, Major Sterling C. Robertson had reported to General Gaines that two men had been recently killed, and another wounded on the waters of the Navasota, Robertson's colony, about twenty miles west of Nacogdoches, by the Indians of several different tribes, (Caddoes, Kitchies, and others,) who had taken and carried away several women and children of the families of the men killed.

General Gaines, considering that these recent acts of hostility on the part of the Indians were prompted by their having been advised of the large force approaching Matamoros, and by the expectation that the Texans would be driven off and the country given up to them, has called upon the Governors of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, each for a regiment of mounted gunsmen, to cooperate with the regular force under his command, including the four companies of dragoons from Fort Leavenworth. It was his intention, if he did not in the interim receive satisfactory assurances that the Indians upon our borders had no hand in the late murders on the Navasota, to march to Nacogdoches as soon as he obtained the immediate co-operation of the three companies of dragoons and six companies of the 7th infantry at Fort Towson.

MONTGOMERY, (Ala.) JULY 16.—About three thousand Indians left our wharves on Tuesday last on board the steam boats Lewis Cass and Meridian, for their destined homes across the Mississippi, under charge of Lieut. Barry, of the United States Army.

From the inauspicious season of the year, and the crowded state of the Boats, it is but reasonable to expect, that the Indians will on the route suffer much from disease. We look forward to such a result, but hope for a different one.

Previous to the departure of the Indians from this place some days since, many serious disturbances occurred. Upon the requisition of the Governor of the Georgia—preparations were making to so chain and fetter some twelve or fifteen of these deluded wretches that there could be no escape, when one by a sudden and energetic effort, succeeded in getting from the grasp of those in whose possession he was—raised a hammer, and inflicted a very severe blow upon the head of one of the guards—gave the war-whoop and then took a flight—he was immediately shot dead by a Mobile volunteer, and another bayoneted and died in a few hours. On the same evening three succeeded in escaping from the guard—one was on Thursday brought into town under arrest—and while proceeding through the street in a wagon, took a large knife and cut his throat and instantly expired. "Such is the desperation of these beings."

Salem, N. C., July 30.

THE CROPS.—Our farmers have just finished harvesting their oats crops, which have yielded abundantly, and the corn fields generally are very promising, which we think, will greatly alleviate the expected pressure to be occasioned by the shortness of the wheat crops, in this neighborhood. Thus the saying is verified, that the farmer's business though subject to more casualties than almost any other, is yet so divided among many risks, that he is rarely exposed to the hazard of total failure; the same weather which often injures one crop improves another.

We shall soon have ripe peaches in great profusion; the trees generally are so full, that almost every limb requires a prop, to prevent its breaking.—Chronicle.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE.—The Wilmington (Del.) Gazette of July 21st says that a coroner's inquest was held the evening previous, on the body of Outen L. Davis, one of the most wealthy and substantial citizens of that place, who committed suicide that morning, by cutting his throat so effectually, as to sever both jugular veins, and divide the entire circumference of the neck. In the morning he complained of being unwell, gave some directions to his family, requested his wife to procure medicine for him, and went to his chamber for the purpose of lying down. When the servant went to call him for dinner, about 12 M. he was found extended on the floor, with his neck mangled in a most shocking manner. Life had apparently been extinct several hours. He had for some time previous labored occasionally under the influence of what was supposed to be mania pota.

CINCINNATI, JULY 13.—Abolitionism.—We understand that a number of persons entered the office of Mr. Berney, the proprietor and editor of the abolition paper in this city, last evening, and demolished his printing press and departed without

doing any other damage. No type, we learn, was in the office to which the party got access. It is to be regretted that our city has been selected as the place of publication for a journal that espouses doctrines totally at variance with the opinions of more than nine tenths of the inhabitants.

"Spirit from the Vasty Deep."—The old ship Detroit, which was taken from the British at the battle of Lake Erie, during the late war, by the gallant Perry, and which has been sunk ever since 1815, has been hauled up, refitted, and is now used as a packet and merchant vessel, from Buffalo to Detroit. She is about 300 tons burthen, is fitted up in good style, for passengers and merchandise, and is soon to take her place in the Eagle Line.

FAIR TRADE.—"I have a little advertisement in your paper this morning, Mr. Printer, you can let me have five or six of your papers I suppose, and not charge anything." "Certainly, sir. When a man goes into your store and buys a vest pattern, I presume he gets a hand-saw gratis."



THE STANDARD. RALEIGH: THURSDAY, AUGUST 4th, 1836.

THE PEOPLE against THE BANK. Martin Van Buren, for President. Richard M. Johnson, for Vice President. Richard D. Spaight, for Governor.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORS. The ticket being now complete, we have numbered the Electors according to the Districts as provided for under the act of 1815, and which directs that one of the Electors "shall reside within each of the Electoral Districts."

- 1st. Dist. ROBERT LOVE, of Haywood, 2d. GEORGE BOWERS, of Ashe, 3d. JOHN WILFONG, of Lincoln, 4th. ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, of Rowan. 5th. JOHN HILL, of Stokes, 6th. JOHNATHAN PARKER, of Guilford. 7th. WILLIAM A. MORRIS, of Anson, 8th. ABRAM VENABLE, of Granville, 9th. JOSIAH O. WATSON, of Johnston, 10th. NATHANIEL MACON, of Warren, 11th. WILLIAM B. LOCKHART, of Northampton, 12th. HENRY SKINNER, of Perquimans, 13th. LOUIS D. WILSON, of Edgecombe, 14th. WILLIAM P. FERRAND, of Onslow, 15th. OWEN HOLMES, of New Hanover.

THE ELECTION.

"Hash them—dash them—All to pieces dash them." We have partial returns from the two Districts in which the elections were held on Thursday and Friday last. Thus far the result has been even more favorable than was anticipated. (The Whigs have carried Granville county, and their victory has been gained by a considerable majority.) Franklin county has done nobly. Great efforts were made by the White candidates. Their candidate for the Senate, a popular man, went so far as to pledge himself to vote against Mangum and for a Van Buren Senator; but the Republicans of old Franklin were unwilling to trust him, preferring a true man of their own. This day the election takes place in the 7 counties in the Craven District, in which, we learn, Gov. Spaight's majority will not be less than 1500. To the polls then!—Let every democrat honestly do his duty, and the cause of republicanism will once more triumph.

	SPIAIGHT.	DUDLEY.
Edgecombe,	1191	71
Washington,	34	377
Nash,	679	102
Pitt,	511	483
Franklin,	564	308
Warren,	673	92
Granville,	391	977
	4043	2410

Majority for Spaight, 1633

Franklin—3 members. John D. Hawkins, Senate; Joseph Macklin and Thomas Howerton, Commons; all for Van Buren. Pitt: Hawkins, 261, H. J. Ruffin, 151, Macklin, 633, Howerton, 608, Dr. T. W. Johnson, (Whig) 361. Edgecombe—3 members. Thomas H. Hall, Senate; J. J. Daniel, James George, Commons. All Van Buren. W. D. Pettway, Sheriff. Granville.—The whole White Ticket has succeeded, viz: J. C. Taylor, Senate; Messrs. Gilliam, Eaton and Fleming, in the Commons.—Washington.—For the Senate, H. G. Spruill, no opposition. Joshua G. Swift elected in the Commons, Poll: Swift, (White,) 286; U. W. Swanner, (Van Buren,) 143. Pitt.—Senate, A. Moye, (without opposition) Whig. Commons, Col. Macon Moye, John Spiers, state of the Poll; Col. M. Moye, V. E. 609, John Spiers Van Buren, 520, John L. Freeman, White, 512.

It is a fact, worthy of remark, that Gov. Spaight's vote is found to be the strongest in those counties, whose republican character has heretofore been the most decided—this shows what the honest Republican voters think of the charge of his being a nullifier.

THE NEW BANK OF THE U. STATES.—The New York Times makes the following short, but comprehensive remarks on this Bank:—"The monstrous offspring of an unnatural connection, it walks abroad with a lie on its forehead. If palpable wrongs can be made vested rights by corrupt legislation, what security have the people for any rights they possess?"

Wm. J. Alexander has resigned the office of Solicitor of the Mountain District, and is the Whig candidate for the Senate, for Mecklenburg. What will not these Whigs do to carry the next Legislature? But they will be disappointed.

Twelve or thirteen hundred Creeks, including men, women and children, reached New Orleans on the 18th ult. on the way to their destination, west of the Mississippi. They made a temporary lodgment on the banks of the new canal, and suffered from excessive rains; thirty or forty died within a few days.

GEN. SCOTT.—The opposition papers abused the administration for keeping Gen. Scott on the frontier. He is re-called, and they censure the Government for that act. They got up a splendid deploration on account of the General's being denied a Court of Inquiry; when the facts show that the instant he demanded that tribunal, it was granted by the proper officer. We may now be prepared to hear the Government censured for granting the General's request.

We must decline giving more than a few lines to the anonymous libellers in the last Wilmington Advertiser. Our readers in other sections complain that we devote too much of the paper to the Wilmington Junta—not knowing how much political consequence said Junta are, in their own estimation, and how greatly they do "laud and magnify" each other.

The selections from Shakespeare are very pretty—if the author will now give us a specimen of his school-boy latinity, he will have exhibited all the fruits of his "collegiate course."

We are willing that the remarks of the Editor of the Advertiser pass for what they are worth, without note or comment from us.

The author of "Citizen of Wilmington" will understand, from the above why his favor is not inserted. We feel thankful for his attention, and for the facts stated in his article.

CASUSTRY.—The Whig papers have copied, with great avidity, extracts from the Richmond Enquirer, and other republican papers, speaking in favorable terms of Judge White. That Judge White is a man of fair character, and of moderate pretensions, none will deny. That he was at the time these extracts were written, a decided supporter of Gen. Jackson's administration, is a fact for which these Whigs are little disposed to give him credit. But where is he now? In the arms of the opposition; aiding their cause, and as far as in his power, injuring the cause he once espoused. He voted against Mr. Clay's land bill; approved of The President's veto. He now supports the bill under the pretext that the public debt has been paid. Is Judge White so stupid as to suppose any one will believe this to be true grounds of his change? Did not the Judge know, when he voted against the bill, that the debt could and would be paid within a few years, and that too independent of any revenue from the public lands? The reason for his change is a mere pretext. Had he been friendly to the principle of the bill, it was an easy matter to have given it a perspective operation. No, Judge White is in a wrong position. His head is now where his tail formerly was. But what shall we say of some of those who now support the Judge, but who were the supporters of Mr. Van Buren in 1832, and who then defended him against some of the many charges which they are now so ready to advance. We have before us an address of this kind, signed by the gentleman who is now the Whig candidate for the Senate for this county—Charles L. Hinton, also by another, who was one of the Committee who invited Gen. Dudley to be a candidate in opposition to Gov. Spaight. In this address, these consistent gentlemen defend Mr. Van Buren from the charge of Intriguer, Missouri Question, Tariff and Internal Improvements—and they conclude with the following emphatic language in his favor:—

"He is experienced in the history and politics of the country,—he is liberal and patriotic in his views—he is pure and upright in his private character—he has been sincere and consistent in his political principles, and in his support of Gen. Jackson's administration—he has been uniform and untiring in his devotion to the UNION, and to Constitutional Liberty,—he has spent his life in the service of the People, and the defence of their rights. What more can we want? Let the Republicans of North Carolina then rally in his support.—Let us lay aside the jealousy of a sectional prejudice.—Let us yield all personal feelings and even make sacrifices to a cause which may involve the destiny of our Republic. Shall we not endanger the election of Gen. Jackson by our division? If we act as one man in this election, we are safe; if not, and defeat shall await our cause, & disasters spring up from it to disturb the harmony and peace of the Union, let not the fault rest upon you!"

Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren have heretofore together conducted the affairs of our beloved country, with eminent success. They have been tried—they have been tried together, and former experience may teach us that in their hands the Republic may prosper; and the constitution will be kept sacred,—and the Union will be preserved."

About 400 Indian men, women and children were brought to Montgomery Ala., on the 20th ult. on their way to Arkansas. The Commissioner appointed to borrow \$400,000 for the State, has closed the negotiation, by selling one fourth of the State loan to the University of North Carolina, and the remaining three fourths to the United States, for the use of the Cherokee Indians, at 5 per cent interest payable in Raleigh.

More Corruption.—The Whig papers say the good people of North Carolina are to be corrupted, because the President has conferred an appointment on Louis D. Henry and Gen. Cowan. Our State has at this day fewer civil appointments than almost any other State in the

GOVERNOR SPSAIGHT AND NULLIFICATION.

We perceive that the newspapers published in Newbern are engaged in a controversy respecting Governor Spaight's political principles, and about the year 1830. The Spectator alleges that his Excellency about that time a Nullifier, and among other proofs refers to a matter, but we have taken the pains to make some inquiries concerning the fact. Whether Governor Spaight was a Nullifier or not in 1830, we have the authority of Mr. Craige, and also of Mr. Fisher for saying that, in and about that time he (Spaight) was one of a party of Gentlemen who were endeavoring to start a new weekly paper in Raleigh, for the purpose of supporting the republican principles of '98, and that overtures were then made to Mr. Craige then conducting the Western Carolinian to remove that paper to Raleigh. Mr. Craige was then openly and warmly advocating Nullification principles, though, perhaps not by the name of Nullification, but State Rights.

We also are assured that about that time, or perhaps a year or two earlier, an association was formed by certain members of the Legislature for the purpose of supporting and maintaining the doctrine of '98 in North Carolina; and that Mr. D. Spaight's name was signed by himself to the constitution of that association. Now what are the doctrines of '98? Why we see them in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions. The man who asserts that these Resolutions do not teach Nullification, must either be a fool or a knave. If he cannot see that the very language of the Resolutions teach the doctrine of Nullification he is stupid and a fool. If he sees it and yet tries to skulk around it, then he is clearly a knave.

The above extract is taken from the "Western Carolinian" which was prepared, we suppose, either by Mr. Craige or Fisher, or published under their authority. That Gov. Spaight and the other republican members of the Legislature in 1830, was in favor of starting "a new weekly paper in Raleigh for the purpose of supporting the republican principles of '98," as well as for the purpose of supporting, the administration of Andrew Jackson, is true; but that "overtures" were made to Mr. Craige to remove his paper to Raleigh, with the approbation or knowledge of Gov. Spaight, is not true. We are further authorized, by a gentleman who was one of the Committee appointed to select an editor to say, that the name of Burton Craige was never, to his knowledge, mentioned or thought of. Mr. Fisher might have talked of selling the Printing materials of the Western Carolinian, in which he was interested, but nothing was said of transferring its editor to Raleigh. The Register was an opposition paper, and the Star was lukewarm in its course towards Gen. Jackson. What was the feeling of Gen. Spaight in regard to Gen. Jackson, is evidenced by the vote he gave in the session of 1830, in favor of the Resolution recommending "Andrew Jackson to the people of the United States for re-election," as well as by the Protest, drawn up and presented by himself against the vote of the Senate, laying that Resolution upon the table; in which is to be found the following strong language:

"The undersigned, knowing that Andrew Jackson possesses the confidence of the people, and is a patriot, who, in the hour of peril, sought the post of danger, and exposed his life for his country, while some of her citizens, if not actually leagued with her enemy, rejoiced at her defeats, and seemed even to enjoy her calamities, believe his patriotism would induce him to seek to mitigate party strife, appease contending passions, and conciliate conflicting interests; while his popularity would make that task easier to him than to any other man.

"The undersigned believe that Andrew Jackson, at this moment, the only man, who from his known patriotism and popularity, can restore the Constitution to its true limits, and remove unnecessary burdens from the people. As men loving their country, they do therefore protest against the rejection of the amendment proposed. As citizens of the Southern States, the undersigned do most solemnly protest against that vote of the Senate, as alien to Southern feelings and Southern interest; and as citizens of North Carolina, do they enter their protest against it, as being contrary to the feelings and wishes of the people of the State.

But it seems, according to Messrs. Fisher and Craige, "the doctrines of '98 teach nullification, and he who denies it must be a fool or a knave." Now this bold assertion is denied by Andrew Jackson, and every republican who supports his administration. It was denied by the virtuous Madison, the author of the celebrated Report and Resolutions of '98.—It is denied by Judge Barbour of Virginia, Nathaniel Macon, Judge Ruffin, and other republicans of North Carolina. It was once denied by Judge White—yet all of them are "knaves or fools." With much more truth might it be asserted, that those who say Gov. Spaight is or ever was in favor of nullification, are fools or knaves. The assertion is contradicted by his vote against nullification, in 1832, as well as by every act and declaration of his life.

ARKANSAS.—The Whig Papers are chattering at the idea, that the friends of Mr. Van Buren in Congress have been "bit" by their vote for the admission of Arkansas as a State into the Union. They seek to ridicule Gen. Jesse Speight as being deceived in the matter. Now it is much to the credit of Gen. Speight that he did so much for the admission of Arkansas, as well as for the passage of the Deposit Bill, to which he essentially contributed; and that is enough to draw upon him the censure of the opposition. If it be true, as charged, that the friends of Mr. Van Buren voted for Arkansas, under the idea that she would support him; then, we suppose, it is equally true that Williams, Wise and others, the friends of White, voted against it, under the belief that she would not vote for White. So in politics, as in morals, they who play the rogue themselves, are always ready to charge others with like motives. But these gentlemen need give themselves no further trouble about the matter, as Arkansas was as most certainly voted for Van Buren as Maine and New Hampshire will.

More Corruption.—The Whig papers say the good people of North Carolina are to be corrupted, because the President has conferred an appointment on Louis D. Henry and Gen. Cowan. Our State has at this day fewer civil appointments than almost any other State in the

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